# Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop're-ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON. THE Postmaster General has issued an order intended to break up the existing practice of sending through the mails adverlaing cards of various shapes and sizes with a one-cent postage stamp affixed. The order eclares the postal cards furnished by the octoffice Department the only card matter that will, for purposes indicated, be transmit-ted in malls, whether it be printed or written upon, at less rate than three cents for each half comes or fraction thereof. The order takes effect October 1st, 1880.

GENERAL WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has already received a great many applications for copies of different por-tions of the census returns and a few applications for the entire work. The entire work will not be completed for some months, a come of the specialists, who have comprehensive subjects, do not expect to be able to complete their work for six months, or even a onger period; but owing to the great demand for information as to different classes of top los General Walker has decided to publish from time to time certain portions in the

HON. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, at one time Governor of Wyoming and later Third As-sistant Secretary of State, died at Washing-

COLONEL WORTHINGYON, statistician of the Agricultural Department, has furnish-ed his annual report on farm labor and wages, from which the following facts are gathered: The table giving average wages of farm laborers, with and without board, as compared with the wages paid in the several branches of skilled mechanical labor, was compiled from returns made to the department last April. From it it is learned that it the Pacific mining States and Terri-tories the range of wages for farm laborers without board is between \$30.75, in Montana without board is between \$30.75, in Montana
to \$22.50 in Washington Territory. Of the
States east of the Rocky Mountains, Minnesots pays her farm laborers better than any
other Northern State, the monthly wages with
board being \$16.53, while Vermont pays only
\$12.75. In the Southern States the prices paid
range from \$12.35 in Louisiana to \$7.62 in
North Coulds. The second states the prices paid
range from \$12.35 in Louisiana to \$7.62 in
North Coulds the second states the prices paid. South Carolina, the average being \$9.60. The lemand for labor is good in all sections of the

THE War Department is in receipt of information that the sensational reports
Ar Lemars, Iowa, on the 11th, Mayor about an invasion of Indian Territory are withG. J. C. Ball shot and dangerously wounded

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVERS has practically decided that he will not authorize the appointment of any special election deputhe appeariment of any special election depu-ties in the South at the next election, except,

POSTMASTER GENERAL MAYNARD had not sailed from Constantinople on the 15th. He had been waiting about ten days to obtain as accelerate with the Sultan that he might say farewell, and growing impatient he might say farewell, and growing impatient he saided for instructions from Washington as to whether he should leave his post without the customary Ambassadorial leave taking. He was notified to use his own discretion.

At a meeting of the Cabinet on the

18th it was resolved to thoroughly investigate the causes which led to the Narraganests disaster and determine where the responsibility

THE Department of Agriculture re ports the following condition of oorn and wheat for July: The increase in area planted in corn is one per sent, over that planted last year. The average condition of the crop for the whole country is the highest for many years and is 100, being seven per cent, more than last year at the same time. The average of winter wheat on the first of the month was injected, as assumed inject on last year. ninety-five, against ninety-one last year.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of Ohio, arrived st Washington on the 15th and after consul-tation with the President decided to withdraw his letter of declination of the appointment of First Comptroller of the Treasury elec-Judge Porter, resigned. He took the oath of office and entered at once upon his duties.

THE committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the sugar plantations of the West Indies and investigate the processes in use among the planters with a view to determining the truth or falsity of the prevailing separts that artificial means were being used to degrade the color of sugars intended for export to the United States has made a report showing that the frauda which have been attempted in the introduction of sugars into this country are even greater than cara, among the sugar planters, no secret hatever was made of the practice of artificially coloring sugars intended for the United of the 5th they again wished the jail, taking States market. Sugars testing thirteen to sixteen Butch standard, which were exported to Great Britain nearly white, were, when True Missouri Grozenback. prepared for expert to this country, artificially red to a grade apparently below No. 7,

tle provisions and tallow from the United J. States during the twelve months ended June J. 30, were \$120,673,800.

Dun, Bannow & Co., there issued their circular showing the failures in the United States and Canada in the last three months and for the first shalf year of 1880, as npared with the corresponding time in N. During the last three months 1,065 res, with Habilities of \$20,111,552, were 'ed in the United States, and during the

par of 1980 BA79, with Eablities of \$32,-In the first eig months of 1870 there or living on Big litter, near Hillshone. Mo., fatheres, with \$65,779,310 Habilities was driving along the road on the 18th, acmmittee appointed by the inform its candimomination held a meeting at on the 19th, and efficially no-Hancock and Mr. English of General Hancock replied thed the honor conferred upon

Becretary.

of deaths from sunn eastern and western

with thirty-five in-Island Railroad, on the y wire rope by which a was suspended, sweepin a shocking manner njured. The derrick i used for the purpose of hotel and the men were us to take it down. Un y sope was lowered as th mr. knocking the whistle dispatch, on the 14th, A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in a

fired, killing himself instantly. Mr. Rickly's wound is a terrible one and if he recovers he will be totally blind. The cause of the trage-dy dates back to the passe when Eichenberg had \$17,000 in the bank, which suspended a few days after Rickly had advised Exchanberg to let his money remain on deposit. This amoney was being repaid in small installments

A SCHOONER capsized off Two Rivers Point, Wis., on the 9th. Her crew of six are supposed to be lost as they have not been heard from.

Dr. W. B. Porter. Both are prominent citizens. The trouble originated in Ball being Prosecuting Attorney in a rape case where orter was defendant.

WHILE two prisoners, charged with murder, were being conveyed to the jail at Hernando, Miss., on the 10th, a body of masked men stopped the officers and took possession of the sien. The officers returned Austin for assistance but on returning found the two prisoners dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear, their bowels proruding from numberless wounds inflicted with knives and a rope round each of their

THE State Board of Health of Tennases, on the 14th, adopted an ordinance colibiting the entry into that State of arti les of merchandise from New Orleans which uld be likely to spread the yellow fever. THERE were over thirty cases of sun-

roke at Chicago on the 18th. Thirteen em were fatal. HON. GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Indiana, and J. R. Chalmers, of Mississippi, have been enominated for Congress.

THE official census returns of Detroit show a population of 116,027. Final official returns have made the population of Chicago 503,501. The population of Cook County will be from 605,000 to 610,000.

THE recent storm in Colorado washed away ten miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and damaged every bridge, culvert and cattle-guard for about twenty-one miles.

THE Irish National Republican Convention met at Indianapolis on the 14th. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present, epresenting eleven States and the District of

Ar Lincoln, Lincoln County, N. M., n the 3d a young man named Harrison came locked up at night. A mob effected an eutrance to the jail and killed Harrison, ridding him with bullets. On the night of the 4th a mob again surrounded the jull and killed the killing of the night before and had made him-

THE Missouri Greenback State Conention, held at Sedalia on the 14th, nominated a full State ticket as follows: Governor The total value of exports of domestone of the control of the cont

A SHOJECT is under consideration in the northwest to construct a sains from Duleth to the Mississippi and thence across the summit to Red Lake and the navigable waters of the Red River of the North. Of canal, the whole number of self-se will only be thirty-seven, of river and lake channel 345-total linguit 387 miles.

Wasne Andrew Wilson, a young farmcompanied by a young lady named Schultz they were fired upon by some unknown per-son command, in the brush. The ball passed through she apper part of Miss Schultz's chest, killing het, then penetrated Wilson's head, inflicting a coortal wound. No clue to

J. W. Mannes, a farmer living in would prepare and send to bis house from the feld, a few days ago, that it had been plundered in his absence. He immediately gave chase and ran the thef down in Scott County, Mo., where he was stooming over might at the house of a Mr. few York on the Bith, of Connections, was Einberling. He seen had him covered with a rife and the transp said he would surrender, but five seconds later drew a platel while at five seconds later drow a plated while his captor was off his guard and shet him through the heart. The tump then excepted to Arkansas, where the Sheriff and a pease finally ran him duwn at the house of an old guan supposed to be his faiber. They surrounded the house and when he appeared in the door opened fire. The tramp returned the fire with a pixted in either hand and while they were present. they were reloading took to the fields. The posse followed him and, firing another volley, ought him to the ground apparently dea-

> THE Iowa Democratic State Cenvention will be held Reptember 2. CAPTAIN PAYNE and party, who re cently entered the Indian Territory, have been

PORKIGN INTELLIGENCE. Russia demands the expulsion of Nihillists from Roumsius,

#### LATER NEWS.

THE French Government has sent instructions to its representatives alread au-thorizing them to assist with funds and oth-erwise any amostled Communists residing abroad and unable for want of money to re-turn to France.

G. S. DRESSER, a friend of the late M. C. Meeker, agent of the Utes, returned to Cheyenne, W. T., on the 17th, from the scene Cheyenne, W. 1., on the 14th from the scene of the September massacre on the White Silver. He reinterred the remains of Mecker and eight employes, which had been hastily buried by Merritt's command. Dresser found a chain about four feet long around the neck of Mecker's remains, proving the story that the Utes had dragged the body about the agency after the massacre.

In Santa Fe. N. M., on the night of the 17th, Dunnigan, who murdered a man named Greigs a few days before, was taken from the jall by a body of masked men who put a rope around his neck, dragged him a short distance to an alley, hung him, then riddled his body with bullets.

GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR'S letter accepting the nomination for Vice President was published on the 19th. HOBAST PASHA has definitely refused

to take command of any squadron sent to at-tack the Greeks. THE total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1889, was

BETT, 2001, 70th. A BOILER in the Cone Flouring Mill at St. Genevieve, Mo., exploded on the 16th, killing Engineer Koneman, fatally scald-ing Superintendent Martin Meger and scrious ly wounding another employe named Sites.

DE. TANNER, the faster, completed

the twentleth day of his fast on the 18th;

#### County Fairs in Ohio for 1880, llen, Littis, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct 1. shtabula, Jefferson, Sept. 25, 24, 24,

Storcer, Ceiling, Sept. 18, 16, 17, 18.

Montree, Ceiling, Sept. 18, 16, 17, 18.

Mintree, Weedshield, Sept. 18, 16, 17.

Morran, McCommunatilla, Sept. 18, 18, 22, 23, 24.

Morran, McCommunatilla, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24.

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Morran, Marchan, Sept. 21, 23, 24.

Morran, Marchan, Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and Oct. 1.

Morran, Marchan, Sept. 28, 23, 26 and Oct. 1.

Someon, Triffe, Sept. 28, 23, 26 and Oct. 1.

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Trumbull, Warren, Sept. 18, 15, 16, 17.

Trumbull, Warren, Sept. 31, 15, 16, 17.

Trumbull, Warren, Sept. 31, 15, 16, 17.

Trumbull, Warren, Sept. 31, 25, 26, 26 and Oct. 1.

Union, Merywarife, Sept. 28, 29, 20, 00, 0ct. 1. STAYS AND INDEPENDENT FALLS FOR 1880 to Columbus, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, rthern Chio Fair, Cleveland, Sept. 5, 7, 8. lians, Indianapolis, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. uthern Ohio, Dayton, Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 4-etate, Toledo, sept. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 12, by Comunicationn, New Comunicato, Oct. 8,

Wellington, Wellington, Aug. 24, 25, 20, 27.

Clyde, Clyde, Oct. 4. 6, 7, 8. Jamestown, Jamestown, Aug. 18, 19, 23. Manchester, Blanchester, Sept. 15, 18, 18,

DEAR SIN: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the hotor to receive from you, in the presence of the Committee of which you were Chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the mentionation with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sease of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subject of which it treats my opinions are on vectorial and the convention. On the principal topics which are likely to become subject of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war.

It should be said that, while the Republicans fully recognize and will stremmonly defend all the rights retained by the people, and sill the rights retained by the people, will sill be right to destruction. They insist that the United States is a Nation, with ample powers of self-preservation, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "sire the supreme law of the land," that the right of the National laws retaining to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely, and without intimidation, to east his lawful vote at such election, and have a common interest. Suon effocts will have a common interest. Suon effocts will have a common interest suon eff

party he pleases

EDUCATION.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the wilmtary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation wan justly afford should be generously given to sid the States in supporting common schools: but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our minitudinate a upply any portion of the revenues of the Nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and the State, in everything relating to taxation, should be absolute.

NATIONAL THANCES.

Mill at St. Genevieve, Mo., exploded on the 10th, killing Engineer Koneman, fatally scalding Superintendent Martin Meger and seriously wounding another employe named Sites.

JUDGE STEPHEN T. LOGAN, one of the most prominent lawyers of Illinois in his early days, being a partner of Abraham Lincoin, died at Springfield on the 17th in his eighty-first year.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch reports that some Christians have been massacred at Adano, in Aris Minor.

A SPECIAL census agent has been sor to St. Louis to revise the work of Supervisor Solomon and make such additions as are right and proper.

A DISPATCH from Rio de Janeiro, dated July 1st, says: "Election riots have occurred at Vétorio, Province of Pernambuco. The military fired on the people and killed twenty, including Baron Escada. Many were wounded.

It is believed the Risca, Wales, collery explosion was caused by lightning striking the winding gear at the top of the shaft. Six hundred yards of the pith, and seventeen bodies receivered.

J. D. J. Lopez, Postmaster at Anton Chico, N. M., has been arrested for riffing registed el letters.

DR. TANNER, the faster, completed the twentyth day of his fast on the 18th.

In reference to our customs laws. a policy of the wentieth day of his fast on the 18th.

In reference to our customs laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the Treasury and will enable the labor and capital enabeved in our great industries to compete faitly in our own markets with the labor and capital oil our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We le lelate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better pair than his foreign competitor, Our country cannot be independent unless it. people, with their abundant natural resourcess possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the uccessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armice alone, but by raising among the people is greater army of artisans, whose untelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the Nation.

INTERNAL INTROVEMENTANT.

Wortunately for the interests of commerce, where is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the fungrorement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of National Importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its nay gation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson necessitiant the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the tiud of Mexico to the Pacifie Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its bunks, and by which that great river a shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its bunks, and by which that great river a shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its bunks, and by which that

facilities for cheap transportation shull be increased by the use of all our great water-courses.

Demicration.

The material toterests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sanityment to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdons as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undestinguishable page 10 our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pscile coast partakes but little of the qualities of such as emigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; to much like an importation to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to alive any form of servile biles to be introduced among us under the gulse of immigration. Recognising the gravity of this subject the present Administration, auphorted by Congress, has sent to Calina a Commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present streation. It is considently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful, without the loss of connercial intercourse between the two powers, which promise and the subargement of Off markets. Should the subargement of Off markets.

estated that news had been received to that city to the Cubata reconstituteary committee of the Cubas perions. They were all sick when casteries in a small recibence and ware under the charge of a detroic.

City during the twenty-front hours ending at moore on the life, several-year of which were children under one year, who died mostly from the effect of the heat.

From the effect of the heat

# About Staying los Long in Friendly

One class of persons will need an especial amount of grace this summer. We mean those women who, having worked hard in their homes all winter, are visited by their city friends all summer. Perhaps they have married the sons who by fate of fortune have kept the old homes. All the brothers and sisters, with their troops of children, must come back to the shade dren, must come back to the shad trees and meadows for a quiet rest Perhaps they have no special love fo the woman who presides over the old-time house, but it is such a convenient thing to have a place to visit where there are no board bills to pay. Ten to one, the wife in the country is more worn than her city relatives, and is in no wise able to bear the extra care or manage the additional cooking. For by force of circumstances, she has been dressmaker, milliner and servant, may be, in her large family the whole year through. She has turned dresses wrong side out and upside down. She has made every dime go its far-thest. And now the visitors have come to use up all herself-sacrifice has saved. It might have been pleasant to have re ceived them for three days, but when they remain three months, the case is different. We once heard a gentleman different. We once heard a gentleman remark that he "could say all the new things he had to say to visitors in one day," and, as a rule, we quite agree with him. The cheapest way to visit is to go to a hotel or boarding-house, and pay an equivalent for what one receives. Of course, one has congenial friends whom it is a pleasure to see much and often; but too many as alled for the often; but too many so-called friends are persons who are serving their own

## if you profess it, permeate all your plans, especially those for summer visiting - Exchange.

convenience—persons who never offer to help in kitchen or parlor, and who seem oblivious to the fact that anything is being done for them. Don't make your summer trip at the expense of anybody's comfort. Let your religion, if you profess it permeats all your

Learn to Untile Strings. ONE story of the eccentric Stephen Girard says that he once tested the quality of a boy who applied for a situation by giving him a match loaded at both ends, and ordering him to light it. The boy struck the match, and atter it had burned about half its length, threw it away. Girard dismissed his three it away. tt. The burned about half its length, er it had burned about half its length, threw it away. Girard dismissed him because he did not save the other end because he did not save the boy's failure to for future use. The boy's failure to

It was the first remark he had made to a new employe. It was the first lesson the lad had to learn, and it involved the principles of success or fail-ure in business career. Pointing to a well-dressed man behind the counter,

"There is a man who always whips out his seissors and cuts the strings of the packages in three or four places. He is a good salesman, but he will never be anything more. I presume he lives from hand to mouth, and I presume is more or less in debt. The sume is more or less in debt. The trouble with him is that he was never

taught to save.
"I told the boy just now to untie the string, not so much for the value of the string, as to teach him that everything is to be saved, and nothing wasted. If the idea can be firmly impressed upon the mind of a beguner in life that nothing was made to be wasted, you have laid the foundation of success.— Youth's Companion.

## Pleasures of Eating.

"We have frequently been inclined to think," says an English reviewer, "that the most generally delightful passages in fiction are those which desi sages in fiction are those which describe sating and drinking. To mention no other case, it is interesting to see how carefully Scott arranges his victualing department. To read of Dandis Dimmont and Van Beest, Brown, and the doings of the Knight of the Fetterlook and the Friar of Copmanhurst, is enough to give oneself an appetite for dinner. Perhaps the same principle may account for the pleasure with which an audience always contemplates the consumption always contemplates the

THE current coin of life is plain sound sense. We drive a more substantial and thriving trade with that than with aught else.

The elephant is his own bagyage-smasher, and carefully keeps his trunk under his eyes when traveling. THE writer who shoots folly as it flies makes a good wing shot. No Pension Wanted.

HE didn't look a bit like a patriot as he stood rubbing his back on a corper wall, but it isn't every body who can tell a patriot at first sight. They were talk-ing about pensions, and all at once he woke up and said:

Was I in the army? You bet I was! Didn't I have charge of one of the big guns in the trenches at Yorktown? Didn't I stand in the must all day and sleep in a pond all night, and wasn't it that which twisted my legs out of shape with the rheumstice? And yet have I applied for a pension? Has any one seen me insidiously stretching forth a hand to grab at the vitals of this dis-tressed country? Not a stretch—not a

No one had any thing to say, and

presently he went on:
"In the army—humph! Who saved
the day at Malvern Hill? Who killed
seventeen of the enemy with his own
hand? Who was decorated by sixteen nation was decorated by sixteen medals and a cross by Gen. McClellan? And yet does any assassin charge me with making midnight visits to pension agents to swear that the hardships of the tented field have left me with only one lung and no liver at all? Hang a soldier who wouldn't sacrifice his liver to his division of the control of the control.

or his glorious country!"

He burned up five or six matches in a

vain effort to light the stump of a cigar and then growled out: "I may look seedy now, but who led" the Second Corps at Fair Oaks? Who captured three flags from the enemy with his own hand? Who was shot in four places and left for dead? And yet do I go whining around after the financial vitals of this glorious Republic? Not a whine! When I reach out my hand and ask Unele Sam to come down, it will be when I have forgotten the teachings of a patriotic mother and the bravery of a veteran father!"

"Were you wounded?" inquired one of the group. ... Was 1? Oh! no! I didn't get hit seventeen different times in three years! I am not carrying half an acre of scars

own to my grave to attest my devotion to my country! And yet, what man dares charge me with a desire to skulk into the barn and rob the treasury cow of her feed—the feed she needs for her daily existence?"
"Won't you show us some of your

scars?" inquired two or three at once.
"No, sir! I never show 'em except
at reunions! There is no reunion here. This is simply a gathering of two bum-This is simply a galhering of two bummers, a politician, a lame man, a nigger, and a soldier who has been in forty-six different battles, received seventeen wounds and doesn't want a pension. Yeu wouldn't know the scar of a cannon ball from that of an old wood-saw, and you'd go off and say I got run through a threshing-machine! I am now going inside to drink alone to the prosperity of this great and glorious trees. This may be readily understood prosperity of this great and glorious treme. This may be readily understood Union, and it won't do any of you any when we consider the fact that really good to stand sround the door."—Decopious waterings seldom penetrate troit Free Press.

#### The Traveling Tyrant.

Among our leading flends there is no one who surpasses in effective malignity the alceping-car porter. It is his duty to attend to the discomfort of travelers and in the discharge thereof he displays an unwearied assiduity which has made ountless thousands swear.

countless thousands swear.

Every sleeping-car is nominally in charge of a special conductor, a gorgeous being, with an ornamented cap, who disappears from view when the train starts and is not seen again until morning. The real despot of the sleeping car is the colored porter, who, as soon the conductor has gone into another car to make himself comfortable, assumes unlimited authority. The mesumes unlimited authority. The mo-mont it is dark, he puts his passengers to bed. No matter how anxious a trav-eler may be to sit up, antil 10 o'clock in order to pursue an innocent conversa-tion with a young lady, the porter ap-proaches him at 8 o'clock and remarks: "We want to take up the beds now, sah!" With the abjectness of spirit characteristic of American travelers, the unfortunate man never dreams of disputing the porter's authority, but promptly rises and balances himself unpromptly rises and balances himself un-easily against a neighboring berth while his bed is put in order. The ob-ject of the porter in thus requiring his passengers to go to bed at 8 o'clock is readily perceived. The sooner they are out of the way the sooner he can go to bed himself. What to him is the wall of the wretched traveler who is thrust into a stifling berth hours before our customs Laws.

In reference to our customs laws, a policy hould be pursued which will bring revenue to the Treasury and will enable the lators and the countries to the Treasury and will enable the lators and heedlossness (a habit of the young man and the young wo-haste and heedlossness (a habit of other's society during the evening? He carcless observation) are responsible for other's society during the evening? He

> the porter takes away their shoes, not necessarily with a view to blacking them, but as a guarantee that they will not venture to get out of bed without permission. These shoes he takes to his private den at the end of the car, his private den at the end of the car, where he spends a little time in mixing them, and then prepares for sleep. As a rule, the porter does not snore, because he holds that the duty of snoring properly belongs to the passengers. If, however, as sometimes happens, no passenger volunteers to snore, the porter demonstrates the fearful power of the African nose by snoring with a sustained vigor that no ordinary travelling nose can hope to emulate. Before going to sleep the porter has, of course, closed all the ventilators if it is summer, and stirred up the fires if it is winter, and stirred up the fires if it is winter, thus making sure that his victims shall suffer from heat and gain as little sleep as possible for their money. What with as possible for their money. What with the heat and the noise the passengers rarely manage to fall asleep before 12 o'clock, by which time the porter, re-freshed by his nap, rouses himself and begins his midnight round. He stops at every berth, and, shaking the sleeping passenger, wakes him up to ask him, "Was it you, sab, that was wanting to get out here?" Of course no one wants to get out, as the proster perfectly well to get out, as the porter perfectly well knows, but it is a part of his fiendish system to wake every body at midnight,

When his midnight round is finished the porter returns to his den and takes a sound nap. Long experience has taught him that a passenger who is waked up at midnight will fall asteep again at about 3 o'clock a. m. Accordingly he alseps until nearly 4 o'clock, when he begins with malignant delight the process of getting his passengers out of hed. He informs every one that "We're most there, sah," without altaching the alightest meaning to the word "there," and then "We're wanting to put them beds away now, sah." The msek passenger, believing that he must be on the point of arriving at the station where breakfast is to be had, dreases hurriedly, spends half an hour in a general shoe exchange with his fellowing as a bird at cock-crow.

—A foot race would be a long disin a general shoe exchange with his fel-low-travelers, and then finds that he has tance for a small.

at least three long hours to wait before he can have any breskfast. At this point he generally loses his patience and uses language in regard to sleeping-car porters which can not be defended by austers moralists; but, nevertheless, when the porter comes to him and de-mands fifty cents for having mixed the shoes, he pays him without daring to hint that he deserves the most ingenious death that the ablest inquisitor ever in-vented. ented. In no other country would the trav-

oler meekly lie down and let the sleep-ing-car porter roll the wheels of his car over his prostrate neck. It would be easy to overthrow the tyrant. Who would be free themselves must kill the porter, says the poet. What would be simpler than for a band of determined simpler than for a band of determined passengers to seize the porter on his first intimation that they must go to bed, and to place him gagged and boned in the wood-box? Whenever a passenger should desire to bave his bed made, the porter might be released long enough to perform that duty. He might be kept securely confined during the night, but the better course would be to drop him off the rear platform as soon as the him off the rear platform as soon as the him off the rear platform as soon as the last bed is made. This would render it certain that he would not make his midnight round and that the passengers would be able to sleep unmolested until a reasonable hour in the morning. A few years ago a brave Texan who had suffered much in sleeping-cars warned a porter not to make up the beds at eight o'clock. The porter paid no attention to the demand, but when, an hour later, the noble Texan disaster. hour later, the noble Texan dissected him with a bowle-knife and put a speci-men of him in every berth, the wrotch began to perceive the error of his ways. There would be obvious inconvenience in imitating the Texan's example, but it is mere nonsense to pretend that thirty strong and determined passengers can not at any time throw off the yoke of a sleeping car porter, even without pro-ceeding to the extremity of throwing him off the train.—N. Y. Times.

# The Preservation of Freshiy-Planted Trees and Shrubs During Drought. ORDINARILT, people exercise the greatest care and solicitude for freshly-

planted trees and shrubs that have not enjoyed the benefit of rain within a space of less than a week after transplanting, especially if the season be late and the un hot. The effort put forth is often even great in proportion to the really considerable value of the end desired. copious waterings seldom penetrate more than a couple of inches. The sim-plest and shortest methods of preserving the freshly-planted shrub or tree employed by horticulture as developed at the present time, consists of a combined system of puddling and mulching. By puddling is meant a thorough encasing of the roots with thick mud by immersing them is a particular model. with thick mud by immersing them in an artificial puddle made close by the spot where the tree or shrub is to be set out. If still further precautions are desired, and the tree or shrub is of considerable size, water may be poured about the plant in the partially-filled hole. Dry earth must be immediately thrown in, and the surface kept stirred from time to time in order to open the pores for the reception of dew open the pores for the reception of dew and rsin. It is important to avoid as much as possible any baking of the ground adjoining the tree. The value of mulching is in such cases great. By applying a covering of short hay, straw, tan-bark or dry leaves immediately around the tree, not only is the ground retained in a mellow condition, but a large portion of the moisture is prevented from evaporating. If it be considered desirable to give more water at any time, the mulch can be removed and then replaced when the watering is finished. Whatever water one may choose to give the plant in this way afterward, will, of course, help, but afterward, will, of course, help, but without puddling and mulching the ap-plication of any reasonable amount of water to a bush or tree will be like a drop in the bucket .- Rural New Yorker

### Bag Carpets.

A LADW of large experience in making these carpets says that her way of col-lecting materials for them, is as follows: When a garment is laid saide for good, my practice is to rip it to pieces, wash careless observation) are responsible for a great part of the waste of property in the world.

Said one of the most successful merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, a day or two since, to a lad who was opening a parcel, "Young man, until those strings—don't cut them."

The children can sew and wind it into balls. I have a tight barrel, with a paper spread over the bottom, and a sprinkling of fine tobacco scattered over the lim.

As soon as the passengers are in bed don't cut them." the children can sew and wind them just as well as any one. I sprinkle fine tobacco over the balls and tack an old sheet over them, cover the barrel up tight, and it is all right till I get ready to add another contribution. In this way I get my rags ready and keep the house clear from an accumulation of

> woven into a rug that can be spread be-fore stoves or doors. I nover expend time or labor coloring my rags. The last carpet I made had rags enough for ast carpet I made had rags enough for seventy-eight yards, and I never felt the labor at all; it was done at odd jobs, and I was astonished to find I had such a quantity finished. Allow three knots and a half of warp to the yard. The labor of reeling and coloring the warp is the hardest part of the work for me. I know ever so many people who color and pass a whole season over a carpet, but when it is done it is only a rag carpet. The prettiest one I ever saw was just brown and blue, narrow stripes of each, and shaded from dark to light; a little black was woven in to give knows, but it is a part of his findish system to wake every body at midnight, and thus prevent them from forgetting their miseries in sleep.
>
> When his midnight round is finished the porter returns to his den and takes